

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 49. Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1816.

[Vol. 30]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY
F. BRADFORD, JR.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

Commission Warehouse

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,
Of Cincinnati, Ohio,

Have erected large and commodious

Brick Warehouses & Cellars
For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise,
Manufactures and Produce, for Storage, and Sale
on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to
country merchants. Bills and debts collected and
periodically remitted. Purchases made and generally
all BROKERAGE and COMMISSION BU-
SINESS transacted.

8f. Cincinnati, February 19—

THE

KENTUCKY ALMANAC
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1817,

Is just published and for sale at this Office,
by the gross, dozen, or single.
Orders from a distance will be strictly at-
tended to.

BOOKS LOST.

Debates on the Virginia Convention.

John Adams' Administration, by John
Wood.

Proofs against Wilkinson, by Daniel Clarke.

Vth. and VIIth. volumes Swift's Works.

Memoirs of Cumberland.

Two volumes Salimgundi.

Ed. volume Letters from England.

Ed. volume Blackstone—old edition.

Jones on Ballotment.

Laws on Pleading.

Those books have been borrowed so long
since, that I deem them lost. Those who have
them will oblige me by returning them.

DAVID TODD.

44—

October 10.

FRESH IMPORTATIONS.

JUST RECEIVED, a large supply of SHOES

of every kind, suitable for the season—WINES

LIQUORS, and GROCERIES of every kind.

I intend going to Philadelphia and Baltimore
shortly. All those indebted to me, either
note or book account, are requested to come and
settle for no further indulgence can be expected.

WILLIAM ROSS.

45—

Nov. 2.

JOHN POTTER.

No. 16, South Front-street, Philadelphia,
Will purchase Goods at Auction for Kentucky
Merchants, for 2 1/2 per cent, and will warrant
them cheaper than they can buy. Money, or
good drafts must be remitted. Reference to Eli-
ba WARFIELD, Esq. Lexington.

48—19th

October 21.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having sold out his stock
of goods requests all who are indebted to
him, to call and make payment. As he cannot
go to the eastward for a supply of NEW
GOODS before January, he intends in the
interim, devoting his attention to the STEAM
MILL, on Water-street, which he has rented
of Mr. Sanders, where he will give the high-
est price in cash for WHEAT, CORN, and
BUCK WHEAT. Orders for flour left at
Col Morrison's office, or at the mill, will be
duly attended to by AND. STAINTON.

Lexington, Oct. 22. 44—1f

BROWN SUGAR.

JOSHUA HUMPHREYS, has just received a
large supply of

Excellent Brown Sugar,

which he will sell, WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at
his commissary house, on main street.

He will give sixty-two and a half cents per
bushel, for mercurial Flax-SEED.

Nov. 5.

45—1f

BOOTS and SHOES.

HAY and WHITMARSH have for sale a
large and general assortment of BOOTS
and SHOES, which will be disposed of on
the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail.

Measures will be taken for any kind of
Shoes as usual.

October 28. 44—8

NOTICE,

To all whom it may concern, That I shall apply
to the court to be held for the county of Gallatin,
on the second Monday in February next, for an or-
der to establish a town on my land, lying in McGaughy's
Bottom, on the Ohio river, and about eight miles
above the mouth of Kentucky river—agreedly to
an act of assembly in such case made and provided

SAMUEL SANDERS

October 18th, 1816. 44—20 3m

Soap and Candle Factory.

THE subscriber will give the highest price
in the ensuing fall and winter for

Tallow, Hogs' Lard and Kitchen

Grease,

At his Soap and Candle Manufactory on Market
street, opposite the south east end of the Transyl-
vania University, where merchants and others may
be supplied with Soap, Mould and Dipped Candles,
of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

THOMAS TIBBATS.

August 5th, 1816. 32

To my Friends and the Public in general.

JOHN MARSH has again commenced the
SPINNING BUSINESS. He has in his
employment workmen of the best kind.—Cotton
Yarn for sale of the best quality, and as
cheap as any in the western country. I also
wish to inform the public that I have ready for
sale, one SPINNING THROSTLE of 108 spindles,
with all the necessary preparation
machinery; and will have finished by the first of

January, 1807, too more machines of the same
amount. Those persons wishing to purchase
machinery, can also be accommodated with a
first rate workman to superintend their busi-
ness.

42— October 14.

The Third Volume of Bradford's Edition of the LAWS OF KENTUCKY.

THIS work is now in the press, and the printing
nearly finished. The publication will be delayed
a few weeks, in order to add to the laws of the
ensuing session of the general assembly. It will
then comprehend all the General Laws which have
been passed since the publication of the second volume,
and the three volumes contain the whole sta-
tute laws of Kentucky.

We have on hand a few copies of the first and
second volumes. Gentlemen wishing to provide
themselves with a complete copy of the laws will
do well by applying soon, as they will remain a very
short time on hand when the third volume is

published.

Nov. 18.

WELL WORTH READING!

The following extracts are from the Albany Register, a paper conducted with consummate ability, by Mr. Solomon Southwick, a man who unites in his own person the various excellencies of the gentleman and the soldier—the republican and the christian. The editor, to whose article he alludes, is Theodore Dwight, Esq. late secretary to the Hartford Convention, and high priest of Blue Light Politics, and now Anglo-Federal Editor of the Albany Daily Advertiser—a man whose transcendent talents are obscured by his British prejudices, and who disgraces abilities that might render him an honor to his country, by a base subserviency to the views of a British faction.—PITT'S COX.

Theodore has brought himself, this morning,

to view the French revolution through a

medium less gloomy than usual.

He even anticipates from it some amelioration of the old

governments, particularly that of Russia. He

admires, indeed, "the mild and benevolent

reign of Alexander;" but alas! for poor Spain and Portugal.

"We shall never," says he

"look upon them as entitled to kindness or

sympathy from the rest of the world, so long

as they support the Inquisition, or authorise

the slave trade."—In closing his remarks, he

aims a blow at the Pope; for it seems that

skeletons of ancient ecclesiastical power is still

useful as a bugbear to religious and political

alarmists. But we will venture to say, after

all the noise about the Pope and the Inquisition,

with their denunciations, racks, and tortures,

that this same Pope and his Church, are

as free from blemish, from persecution, corruption and depravity, as the "Bulwark of our

Religion." There never was any thing more

wicked in Popery, than a lazy bunch of Bish-
ops, the Lords Spiritual of the Bulwark, rioting

upon the fat of the land, and making a

speculation of the Bible and the Cross. There

never was any thing more oppressive in Pop-
ery, than the tithes of the Church of England;

nor any thing more cruel in the Inquisition,

than the massacre of Glencoe; the murder of

millions in India; the poisoning of American

prisoners in the old Jersey; or the tearing out

the bowels of the Irish patriots, after hanging

them like so many dogs. The "Bulwark"

has done all this, whilst, at the same time, she

has kept thousands of venal pens and presses

employed to abuse the remaining shadow of

Papal power, and cry shame upon the inquisition!

The greatest rogue is the first to cry

rogues; and whilst the Bulwark has been

crying out against Popery as the Blasphemy

and Whore of Babylon, her own abominations have

been exciting and kindling slowly the disgust

and indignation of mankind; and there is reason

to fear, that awful displeasure, between

which and the wrath of man there is no compari-
son.

The ruin, which now threatens her

domestic safety, has in it an awful squinting,

which may well appal the stoutest hearts among

those whose wicked machinations, against the

liberties of mankind, have exhausted her energies, and reduced her to her present

deplorable condition.

The propagation of Christianity, by its own

mild and peaceful means, is what every Christian

must sincerely rejoice to behold. To this

effect, missionary and Bible Societies may be

useful and gloriously employed—So long as

their labors are carried on in the true spirit of

toleration, free from all views of sectarian

pride, or monopoly of spiritual influence, every

real friend to virtue and piety will give them

every aid that his purse can afford, or the

weight of his character extend to them. This

is the theme of Theodore's editorial article of

this morning; and as we agree in the abstract,

the article before us would not have excited

the least animadversion, did it not seem to

have been written, not so much to applaud a

general zeal for propagating Christianity, as

to eulogize, in particular, "THE BRITISH

& FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY." These capi-
tals, like the key-stone of an arch, stare us in

the face in the very centre of Theodore's re-
marks. Thus it is, that British magnanimity, British

generosity, British valor, British litera-
ture, and British piety, from the burden of

the song, from day to day, with our Blue

Light school of editors. As to the British and

Foreign Bible Society, so far as it adheres to

the professed grounds or purposes of its in-
stitution, we wish it success. But knowing, as

we do, the character of the British govern-
ment, its restless ambition to govern the

world, and its unceasing vigilance to improve

all things to that great political end, we have

our fears that the Bible Society in question is

an engine of the government; and that under

the mask of propagating Christianity it aims at

propagating British dominion, and British pol-<br

TO THE SENATORS OF KENTUCKY.

GENTLEMEN,

Having briefly considered the causes of Mr. Pope's unpopularity, I now hasten to a conclusion. The principal object of this number is to tell you what means will be used to influence your votes on this important question, and give you a summary of my argument.

The republican party, in this state, composed of the body of the people, is without concert. They know little of the blandishments of cities, or the intrigues of the courts. They cannot come to Frankfort and gain the secret affections of individuals, by seeming favors and flattering attentions. Their influence extends only to the polls, and there it is terrible. There the public servant, who has been a *servant* to his constituents, repents too late of the weakness which has ruined him, and is turned down into the private walks of life, to expiate by years of repentance his disregard for the wishes of his constituents.

But flattery and intrigue are the glory and hope of the federal party. Their leader, Mr. Pope, with the arts of a demagogue, unites the refinements of a gentleman, and has not lost in the collisions of public life that amiableness of temper which sweetens the social circle. For this I esteem him. But, gentlemen, the errors of such a man are the most dangerous. In our love of the man, we see not his principles, and are ready to sacrifice our republicanism and our country to our attachment to the individual. It was thus that Caesar enslaved the Romans, and thus did Bonaparte become an emperor. With Mr. Pope is now associated in interest and affection, the Lieut. Governor, whose insinuating manners are universally known. That every effort will be made by them, and their friends to influence your determination, I have not a shadow of doubt. But I do much doubt whether you will permit yourselves to be influenced by the semblance, or even the reality of personal friendship. Your's is a public duty, in which friendship, even love itself, should weigh as dust.

I have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with some of you, and I know the expectations with which you will come to Frankfort. You will expect dinners, treating, flattery, the most polite invitations and attentions; but you are determined as patriots and republicans, to keep in mind the obligations you owe your constituents, and notwithstanding every art, to give the vote which their wishes require. Yes, I know you will do it, and instead of hisses when you return to your homes, you will be received with "well done good and faithful servant."

The whole argument is now before you. I have said that Mr. Pope is unpopular; but his friends have denied it. Let the voice of the people in your several counties decide between us.

I have shewn you that his unpopularity is not without cause; that he is not only unpopular, but deserves to be so. In confirmation of this I have pointed out his disobedience, not only to the wishes of his constituents, but to positive instructions. I have shewn you that it was not enough for him to disobey, but that he added insult to his refusal, called their clamor idle and ridiculous, unworthy of notice, declaimed against the liberty of the press, was unwilling that a law should be discussed by the people before it had been decided on by Congress, left, forsaken, their opinions and wishes should have some influence on its passage. Is this republican? Is it liberal? Would even a common federalist go thus far? And will you sanction these principles, by permitting the man who holds them to remain in office with your approbation?

But this is not all. Not only the voice of the people, but the situation of the country required a war with Great Britain. I have shewn you that Mr. Pope voted against that war, because, as his friends say, we were not prepared. But he himself gave the lie to such assertion, by voting for war with both Britain and France, and declaring in his speeches that we were tricked into it by the intrigues of Napoleon. I have shewn you that he went forward and voted against the issue of treasury notes at a time when the necessities of the country were great, and increasing; that he continued his opposition to the war during its progress, and abused the government with true federal slang.

All these facts examined and combined afford convincing proof that Mr. Pope's motive was popularity; that he expected the republican party would be crushed by the burden of the war, determined to join the federalists in time, and expected with them to rise into power by the distresses of the country, which he thus labored to increase. Is such a man worthy of confidence? Remember, gentlemen, that no one fact which I have brought forward has been disproved; that the inference I have drawn is the only one that can follow from the conduct of Mr. Pope; and that his defenders, instead of producing one solitary fact in justification have, with the dignity of puny writers and a weak cause, attempted to confute my arguments, by ranking me with those whom they are pleased to call "eulamulators" and "yelpers."

Now ask yourselves in the sober moments of thought and reflection, whether a man of such principles is worthy to hold an office among a republican people. If you answer in the negative, let no motive, no friendship, no delicacy turn you from the path of duty; but keep right on. If a common case of this kind merits some attention to the feelings of men, this deserves none. Remember Colonel Todd. Remember too, that Mr. Pope accepted the office *well knowing* he was not approved by the majority of the people.

I have endeavored to treat this subject with calmness. I have not even alluded to the melancholy event, which gave occasion for this discussion.

But, permit me, now gentlemen, to join my regret with yours for the untimely death of our virtuous and beloved Madison. The unanimity with which he was elected to the office of governor, promised halcyon days to Kentucky. But all those golden prospects, those fond anticipations of harmony and peace, buried with him in the shades of yonder forest, and serve by the contrast now before us, to awaken afresh the tears of mourning, and render his memory doubly dear. While engaged in the duties of citizens and legislators, let us consider every cold blast of winter as a messenger from his tomb, to admonish us of the importance of our charge, and the necessity for watchfulness. If we cannot call his virtues from the shades where they sleep, we can imitate them ourselves, and teach them to our children. Thus shall Madison again live in the bosom of ten thousand patriots, and Kentucky entwine over the grave of her hero the garland of joy with the wreath of cypress.

With sentiments of esteem, and confidence in your integrity and patriotism, I am

CATO.

P. S. Since the above was written, I have read the production of two writers or of one writer under two names, in the Bardstown Repository, who appear to be friends of Mr. Pope. As to *Veritas* if he has read my numbers and has found no charge against Mr. Pope worse than "unpopularity," you will pronounce him

an arrant fool. He, however, like the other friends of Mr. Pope, sticks to his leader's principles as *if* as the needle to the pole, even more so, for in them there is no variation. They scorn public opinion, and would saddle us with rulers, however unpopular and disagreeable to our wishes, merely because the chosen, the *virtuous few* will have it so.

As to *Fabricius* his falsehoods are only equalled by the impudence with which they are asserted. He begins with misstating the constitution in order to cut short the discussion upon the subject of a new election. He states that the appointment of Mr. Pope is "almost universally popular as was correctly ascertained by persons attending the Federal Court at Frankfort, from all parts of the state." Now the intelligence really given by these gentlemen was, that with the exception of three or four doubtful counties the appointment is generally unpopular.

But every man in Frankfort of whatever party, will give the lie to the assertion, that "five sixths of the people of Frankfort approve the appointment." Not one half of the town, and not one quarter of the county are in favor of it. If I may judge, I should say *Fabricius* has been in Frankfort with the acting governor, and as he found nobody around him but federalists and sycophants, who were praising the independence of his conduct, he went home with the impression, that he had there heard the voice of the state. But as I have said before, let every senator speak the opinion of his county or district, and if the appointment be not rejected, I will acknowledge myself more blind than *Fabricius*.

The Editor of the Louisville Correspondent has likewise come out with a number of remarks which he says were written on a sick bed. If that gentleman has thoroughly studied the political conduct and principles of Mr. Pope, and still thinks him worthy of public confidence, he must indeed be a *sickly* republican. He, with all other writers in defence of Mr. Pope, considers the secretary as a mere officer and friend of the governor. But I assert without fear of contradiction by any man who understands the constitution, that he is an officer of the commonwealth, and not of the governor. The governor has no more control over him than over a judge or sheriff—he cannot dismiss him. The only legal adviser of the governor is the attorney general. He is recognized as such, and the governor really no more needs a lawyer for his secretary, than the secretary for his clerk. Their duties are similar and require equal knowledge of law, which is none at all, only so far as relates to their constitutional duties. If therefore the governor makes a legal adviser of his secretary, he puts upon him a duty unknown to the constitution, and deprives the attorney general of the exercise of his rights.

C.

NAHSHVILLE, Nov. 19.

CHOCTAW TREATY.

We congratulate our readers on the final termination of all the difficulties about the lands ceded to the United States by the Creek Indians in the summer of 1814. The extinguishment of the claim set up by the Cherokees and Chickasaws, by the commissioners (Generals Jackson and Meriwether) appointed for that purpose, we noticed in a former paper, and we have now the pleasure of announcing the return of Gen. Coffee and John Rhea, esq. commissioners appointed to treat with the Choctaw nation for the claim set up, to about seven millions of acres of land ceded by the Creek nation lying east of Tombigbee river, and running to the dividing ridge between the Cahawba and Black Warrior rivers.

The gentlemen called a meeting of the Choctaws and agreeably to their request the Indians met, to the number of about 2000, including all the head men or Mingoos and chiefs. When met, a committee of the most intelligent chiefs was chosen by the tribe to confer with the commissioners, and receive the propositions they had to make. The commissioners informed them what they were authorized to do, which the Indian committee did not appear to like, and proposed to amend the terms offered, but the commissioners would not assent to any of their propositions. Finding they could make no better terms the committee convened the whole number then in waiting, and made a report, and submitted to each individual the terms, for his assent or dissent. The offer was unanimously accepted, and the treaty immediately concluded. The commissioners then distributed a few thousand dollars worth of merchandise among the Indians, and all retired in order to their respective habitations.

For country about 150 miles long and 65 broad, we are to give 6000 dollars yearly for twenty years, without any reservations or extra pay for improvements. Considerable part of which tract of country is very good farming land, and will amply repay the government when brought into market for the expenses of quieting the Indian claim.

There is no calculating the loss to the nation in the lives of those brave men who fell in the Creek war, but the expense of that war could not amount to more than twelve hundred thousand dollars, and the money to be paid to the Cherokees, Chickasaws and Choctaws, with presents, &c. will not exceed three hundred thousand dollars more, making in the whole one and a half million of dollars, for which the United States have the quiet possession of at least twenty millions of acres of land, in the most desirable part of the United States.

Taking the whole cession into view, we are told the land would not be considered more than one third good, of which one third, a fourth would command if in market to-day at least ten dollars an acre, a fourth seven dollars, a fourth five dollars, and a fourth two dollars, making an average of six dollars per acre for the third of the cession, equal to two dollars an acre for the whole.

The immense country obtained from the Indians is the fruit of Tennessee prowess and unmatched valor, and some small part of it would be well disposed of if given to the poor fellows who conquered it. We conceive it to be our duty to call the attention of our representation in congress to this subject. If no better terms can be had, let there be provision made for bringing the land into market as soon as possible, let every one hundred and sixty acres be offered for sale, and if it will not bring more than two dollars, retain it, and after the whole has been offered for sale, give the soldiers and others who were out in the Creek war, the privilege of entering a tract, and in order that all might have this privilege shut the office to all other persons for six months or a year.

We cannot think any person in the United States could object to this plan. Better terms might probably be had—we think that those who fought, amidst every privation, the battles of their country, ought to be compensated by donations, as much as Yazoo and New Madrid speculators. We know the members of the government have been very liberal with the public funds on more than one occasion, and we cannot think they will be parsimonious when the widow, the orphan, or the poor veter-

an, appeals to them for a resting place. We hope that an attempt at least will be made to effect an object so dear to the citizens of this state.

Clarion.

The merits of Yazoo speculation we suppose is known to most of our readers—the other is of a recent date, and if possible equals the other. Last winter application was made to congress to relieve the sufferers by the earthquakes at and near New Madrid—the pretended object was a good one, but the law was so loosely worded and framed that an immense section of the first-rate land in the Missouri territory has been located. We are told that the delegates in congress have profited largely in the speculations, and immense fortunes were made by purchasing rights from the unwise holders.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.

We are happy in being able to inform our readers that Mr. Brown, the gentleman employed to run the Osage boundary line, and who was reported to have been massacred by the Indians, has arrived safe with his party. Mr. B. met with no impediment from his departure from Fort Osage on the Missouri, until he reached the Arkansas, and this place. On his return he probably favored us with the following letter.

St. Louis, 7th Nov. 1816.

MR. CHANLESS,

Agreeably to your request, I hereby furnish you with such an extract from our notes, on the country through which we passed as will best give you the information you desire. On our way to Fort Osage, from whence the line was run, crossing the Missouri at St. Charles, we went up on the north side of the river to the upper part of the Boon's Lick settlement, where we crossed to the south side and kept up the river at no great distance from it until we got to the fort. If you have not seen it yourself, no doubt it has been reported as generally poor until you get up to Boon's Lick. I think that by comparison it may generally be so rated, though much of it would do for farming. The Boon's Lick country no doubt is the richest considerable body of good land in the territory. I think it very similar to the good lands of Kentucky, and as it has no bed of rock as in Kentucky it is perhaps superior. Between Boon's Lick and the fort, the land south of the river is one extended prairie, except perhaps a hundred sections or so, of tolerable good wood-land, extending more or less, say twenty miles down the river from the fort. One or two creeks pass through this timber from the prairie sufficient for small machinery or grist mills. The prairie lies well and in general is scarcely inferior in point of soil to the river bottom. The fort is in latitude thirty nine degrees five minutes north and stands on the brow of a hill with a rock base and within a hundred yards of the river. It commands a full view of five miles east down the river and two miles north up it. The square of two leagues reserved for the fort was so laid off as to have the fort near the north east corner—about half this square is timbered land of good quality.

Proceeding on the boundary line at seventy eight miles from the fort we crossed the Osage river, some three or four miles below the Osage village. Thus far the land is prairie altogether, except some little spots and strips on the creeks (not any where sufficient for a settlement). A great proportion of the land so far, is of good quality, and lies well. There is a very extensive bottom on the north side of the Osage river of the finest quality, and on the south side of secondary bottom. They rises on this plain, south of the river, some high mounds or insulated hills, near the Indian village and about two miles west of the line; I ascended them and persuaded, that turning round I could survey five hundred square miles and nearly all of the first quality, timber and springs only are wanting to make this the finest part of the world I have seen: About a hundred and thirty miles took us to the timbered land: we observed the land to be prairie as we approached it. About this we found the first running streams except the Osage river; they ran west and were waters of Grand river of the Arkansas. Having entered the timbered land we saw but little more prairie. At 200 miles we crossed the head water of the Buffalo fork of White river, it was advancing. Turpentine, 12s. 6d; tar, 12s. 6d to 13s, steady. Bark, 18s. 6d to 19s. very dull.

In consequence of the intelligence by the Harlequin, from Liverpool, flour rose on Tuesday last, at (New-York) from two to three dols a barrel; a number of express were dispatched to the southward, and a pilot boat sailed for Charles-ton yesterday morning.

flour at 6s per bbf. On completing our usual survey of the crops, we find the produce so decidedly defective, that on accurate comparison of the result, we consider the present as scarcely two thirds of the last year's crop, without taking into view the great inferiority of the quality and the produce in flour, from the grain being lean and in very bad condition. During the progress of our survey, and since, we find that scarcely one third of the wheat is yet secured, not more than one tenth of the barley, but few of the oats, and none of the beans. The barley being all abroad in the great corn districts, is considered a ruined crop. Potatoes, will also be very deficient, and from the lateness of the season and the still exposed state of so great a portion of the crops, there is no calculating, what further injury may yet be done; but the injury already sustained is so great that we shall probably want any quantity of wheat and flour which is likely to be shipped.

The season is not too far advanced to admit of our receiving any supplies of consequence from the Baltic, and in Holland the prices are high. In many parts of Italy, and in the Mediterranean the crops are so defective that they are likely to stand in need of large supplies.

From the extremely damp and unsound state of the new grain, good dry sound foreign wheat will be particularly valuable and much wanted for several months to come. Rice has advanced to 36s per cwt. in bond, and this article is rising rapidly in all the continental markets.

We anxiously hope the information communicated in this letter, will arrive so much earlier than by any other conveyance, as to enable you and other of our friends to take advantage of it.

Cotton, Uplands 17 1-2 to 20 1-2; N. Orleans, 18 to 23, in fair demand for consumption, and some for export; Sea Islands, 2s to 2s, 5, very dull, and prices looking down. Ashes, pots, 53s to 55s per cwt—in bond 43s to 44s, dull and prices looking down; pearls, 66s, 62s, advancing. Turpentine, 12s. 6d; tar, 12s. 6d to 13s, steady. Bark, 18s. 6d to 19s. very dull.

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FROM THE BELGIAN JOURNAL.

BRUSSELS, July 15.

In the Journal of the United States, called the National Intelligencer, of the 13th April, 1816, there appears a report of the American minister of war (Mr. Crawford) concerning the relations of that republic with the Indian tribes which inhabit their frontiers. Every man of sense applauds the humanity of those efforts of that government which are directed to civilize those tribes, and to bring them into the social state; but the *fantasie* which has seized upon Mr. Crawford to mingle in a subject so interesting, such grossness, so disreputable to the morals of his own country, and so insulting to civilization and to virtue itself.

If it be desirable to civilize those primitive people, surely it would not be less honorable to the government of the United States to receive with open arms, those whose attachment to freedom or the misfortunes of their several countries had compelled, or induced to carry to America the principles of civilization already prepared, without any cost to the nation with which they desire to be incorporated; and who in our times ought surely not to be considered as indifferently criminal or virtuous, who have done no more than seek to be as free as the Americans desired to be in commencing their war for independence. This equal indifference to vice and virtue is even in our times a most extraordinary sentiment.

The author of it is, that Mr. Crawford who was not very long ago the minister of the United States in France, and who could not speak four words of the language of the court to which he was the ambassador; he is said to be originally of Scottish descent, but it is not known whether it was the *virtues* or the *virtues* of his ancestors, which carried them to America. Whatever may have been the cause, sympathy of one kind or the other might have taught him to respect the hospitality through which he came to be a legislator, & especially as the population of any one nation in Europe, if landed there, would find ample room without disturbing any of the present occupants of the soil. Grevecoeur says, that the population of the United States was originally composed of the overflows and petty exiles of Europe. That ultimately it became the refuge of the unfortunate and the persecuted of all nations; that among the emigrants of different periods were the Roundheads who cut off the head of Charles II. and the rebels who adhered to the house of Stuart, after their exile, down to the rebellion of 1745; this last class was generally characterised as *Tories*, or enemies to liberty; a singular spectacle, for they are the descendants of those who have been for six centuries the helots of England. Among the settlers also, were great numbers of people from Ireland; the contrast between these people in Europe and their descendants in America, is curious: for if their language can be relied on, they were originally the same people, for their language differs no more than the French spoken in Orleans, from the French spoken at Paris; yet the Irish and their descendants in America, are what are called *whigs*, that is, friends to liberty, and very much distinguished on that account.

It is difficult to account for the ill humour which the American secretary has exhibited in so very unusual a manner. At first sight one might suppose that it was intended as a manifestation of the hostility of the American government against the French who are flying to that country after the close of the revolutionary conflict: whatever may be the merits of the parties in the French revolution, it does not appear to belong to the young nation of America to decide upon the *virtues* or *virtues* of either party, the successful or the unfortunate: especially when it is the children of a nation which was not niggardly of its successors, in the moment when they were struggling for national existence. The aspersion of Mr. Crawford, must we should think, be felt by the people of Louisiana, which at this moment forms

a state of the union, and not less by those crowds of French who are continually passing from Europe and from the Antilles with their large capitals and their industry to the United States. It seems indeed extraordinary, there should issue a denunciation so remarkable as to make no discrimination between virtue and vice, between those who escape across the Atlantic, from punishment for atrocious crimes, and those who are the victims of their devotion to their country, or of persecution for their zeal in the cause of liberty and virtue; yet such is the sense of equal justice in a secretary of war—and it appears to proceed from that section of government, with a sort of property, which yields the pen and the tomahawk with equal regard to humanity, to virtue or vice—and with indiscriminate fury which seeks both beyond the Atlantic.

Bravo, Mr. Crawford—if Europe has done honor to your naval glory in the late war, you are determined that your country shall not obtain too much admiration; nor do your countrymen who think Europe deserving of their curiosity and their interest, enter with any sympathy into the spirit of your savage report—they do not hesitate to express concerning it, their unqualified detestation.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 13.

We have already announced, on the authority of the Baltimore Patriot, the occurrence of an unpleasant difficulty between our government and the Minister of France.

Subjoined is an article from the same paper, announcing a train of incidents, which, if true, are not less extraordinary than that of which our readers are already apprised. We hope the breach is not as wide as represented, because we are confident it is the disposition of this government, as we believe it is of the people of the United States, to cultivate the relations of unity and commerce in their widest extent, with Russia, and with all other powers. If the Russian Minister has received such orders from his government, as are indicated below, they must have been founded on a total misappreh

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations lamb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 2

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Francisville, West-Florida, dated Nov. 17.

"On the night of the 11th, the ice formed on water, in a barrel, one inch in thickness—The sugar canes on the uplands are entirely destroyed, and I am seriously apprehensive for the crops on the coast, and in the Attacapas."

"As an authentic account of the death of Tecumseh and the exploits of Col. Johnson, is promised in the last Monitor, we shall forbear further comment at this time."

THE UNITED STATES AND OLD SPAIN.

That our relations with old Spain must soon come to a crisis, is an opinion which every day gains ground throughout the union; and if Congress act with wisdom and firmness, they will set about preparing for it immediately.

We have many scores to settle with that power of very considerable importance:—She detains

immense property, or the proceeds of immense

property, taken from our merchants, contrary

to the laws of nations—She excited the South-

ern Indians to make war on us during our late

contest with England—She suffered East-

Florida to be used by the English as a means

of annoying us during that contest—She occu-

pies a large portion of Louisiana, which of

right belongs to the United States under our

treaty with France, and refuses to give us pos-

session of it—To these outrages and injuries,

which we have suffered under for a series of

years, either of which, are in themselves justifi-

able causes of war, we have to add, the close im-

prisonment of our Consul, Mr. Meade at Cadiz,

for refusing to pay a large sum of money im-

properly demanded of him, and the late insult

offered to our national flag, by the capture of

the Firebrand, a national vessel, commanded

by Lisut. Cunningham, when sailing on the

Gulf of Mexico. The proceedings of the Court

of Enquiry recently held at New-Orleans, re-

specting this officer, and which are copied into

this day's Gazette, will shew that his conduct

during the whole of his voyage, was uniformly

correct—and that the affair of the Leopard and

Chesapeake, was neither more base, nor more

cowardly, nor more insulting to the U. States

than this. Why the latter has not made as

much noise throughout the nation as the for-

mer, we are at a loss to conceive. The affair

of the Chesapeake produced in my legislative

resolutions, and town and county meetings

without number—but with the single excep-

tion of a city meeting at New Orleans, we re-

collect of no expression of public opinion on

this subject. Why has the nation suddenly

become so tame, under insult and injury? If

we dared so decidedly to board the British

Lion, shall we stoop to the Spanish Jackall?

For ourselves we do not hesitate to give

it as our decided opinion, that all the injur-

ies and outrages which we have here

noticed, require punishment, if we cannot

obtain prompt and adequate satisfaction;

and that it becomes the people to express their

opinions publicly respecting them, not more

to guide the general government to a correct

course, than to fortify it in whatever decided

course it may determine to pursue. Vari-

ous reasons, which we intend to present here-

after, combine to justify us in this opinion.

For the present, we will merely state, that as

the government of Spain is at present weak,

and her various provinces are in a distracted

and revolutionary situation, policy would dic-

tate that this is the best time to strike a blow

if we ever intend to strike one, for it would

be the extreme of folly, for this nation, either

to neglect present advantages, or to permit

Spain to recover from her convulsions, and a-

gain consolidate her power, before we decided

on our course. Every wise statesman will

choose his own time for action—not await that

of his enemy. Fortunately too, every good and

generous feeling of the heart will be with us

If we give Spain employment, her colonies in

South America may quietly proceed to organi-

ze themselves into independent governments;

we are furnished by a declaration of war,

with justifiable reasons to aid them in their

struggle: and when we retrospective and reflect

that the ministers of the colonies are now situ-

ated at Washington, as were our Franklins in

Europe in the early stages of our own revolu-

tion, our sensibilities are all enlisted in their

favour.

We understand from good authority,

that all the disposable force at St. Louis,

as well as from other parts of the U-

nited States, is ordered to Baton Rouge.

This looks like preparing for war with the

Dons of Spain and augurs well for

the republic.

The following article was received by Satur-

day's Eastern Mail by the Editors of the Re-

porter, from their correspondent at Philadel-

phia, and by them communicated for this

Gazette.

The Charleston City Gazette, of the 12th Nov. con-

tains the following intelligence:

Another War Rumour.—Captain Gray, of the

brig Sterling, arrived at this port yesterday

in Tenerife, informs us, that on the 20th ult.

in lat. 33, 33, long. 67, 58, he spoke the schr.

Remittance, Rogers, 12 days out from New York

for St. Domingo, and was informed by capt. R.

that he had previously spoken a Spanish vessel,

supposed to be bound to Havana, having des-

patches on board. The captain of the despatch

vessel, informed capt. Rogers, that the Span-

ish Government had declared War against the

United States.

A letter from a person at Paris, gives

the opinion that Austria and Russia have

resolved to dislodge the Bourbons, and

set the young Charles Napoleon in their

stead.—This hateful youth lately review-

ed the Austrian army, in conjunction with

the archduke Charles, his uncle; riding

on a little horse along the line. He was

of course graciously greeted. Such is

the important story!—Whether it signi-

fies something or nothing, we cannot

tell.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12.

From Naples, it is stated that three of

the American vessels, now in the posses-

sion of the Neapolitan government will

be delivered up; and this, it is hinted, will

be the whole result of the demands of the

American government.

The story of a Jew having collected a

large army in the neighborhood of Baby-

lon, is acknowledged to be a fabrication.

There was a report on the stock ex-
change the 4th, that ministers were to
get over their difficulties in finance, for
the present, by an arrangement with the
bank; the directors have agreed to ad-
vance them ten millions on exchequer
bills. This induced a rise in the funds,
and the broker that made the last sale,
re-purchased his stock. There was also a
report of the dissolution of Parliament.

All doubts and conjectures about the
harvest (says the Morning Chronicle of
the 5th) are now at an end. The fair
prospect which, six weeks ago, we fondly
entertained, is totally obscured—and
we lament to say, that the wheat which
has been reaped in all the chief corn dis-
tricts, turns out to be so pasty and cold,
as to bear no sale in the market, because
it can only be manufactured into flour
when kiln-dried. The old wheat only is
purchased, and the consequence is, that
the average price is so greatly above
eighty shillings, that it is clear the ports
must open on the 15th November next.

The liberty of the press is expected to
be completely established in Saxony.

A Hamburg paper states, that in
consequence of the high price of provi-
sions in the South of Germany, and the
fears of a dearth, the Austrian govern-
ment has prohibited the export of the pro-
visions of Salzburg, and the adjoining
confines, into Bavaria.

Bonaparte.—An English ministerial
paper says, "We have just seen a pri-
vate letter, from St. Helena of July 9th.—
It states that a few days before Bonaparte
was missing 4 hours, but the sentinel stooped him, when he said he should not be
on the island 9 months. In conse-
quence he is now confined to his house
and garden. The editor assures the
statement is genuine.

Murat.—A letter from Naples says,
"The inhabitants here seem to laugh at
the idea of Murat having been shot; and
say that he is still alive. Indeed a French
gentleman (formerly an officer of Bonaparte's army) whom we carried from Malta to Gibraltar in our ship, told us
that he was still alive, and insinuated that
he knew where he was.

Lord Exmouth has been promoted to

the rank of Viscount for his services at
Algiers.

The National Intelligencer says the
fear that a part of Mr. Jefferson's Library
was shipped on board the Abeona, lost near
Hamburg, prove unfounded.

Gen. Gaines has been honourably ac-
quitted by the Court Martial of every
charge and specification against him, &
ordered to resume his command in the
South.

It is believed that Turkey Coffee
which is the best kind, may be raised in
the west and northern states, if the people
would make the trial. The high du-
ties on that article, and the immense
quantities used, make the cultivation of it an important object.

An officer of our squadron at Naples
writes Aug. 21, that whatever had been,
the nature of Mr. Pinkney's demands,
it was said that "the king had acqui-

sed them."

Mr. Meade our fellow citizen, who was im-
prisoned by the Spanish authorities at Cadiz
on Wednesday evening, the 4th of November, 1812.

Mr. Gerard & Kendall,

The following is a list of the Electors to vote
for a President and Vice-President of the Uni-
ted States, as returned to this office, viz.

1st. District. Robert Ewing, Samuel Caldwell,

Samuel Murrell and Alexander Adair.

2d. District. Willis A. Lee, William Logan,

Richard Taylor and William Irvine.

3d. District. Duvall Payne, Robert Trimble,

Thomas Bodley and Hubbard Taylor.

JOHN POPE, Secretary of State.

The above gentlemen will meet in this place

on Wednesday next, to vote for a President and

Vice-President of the United States.

—

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

To the Legislature of Kentucky, now in

POETRY.

THE BLESSINGS OF ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.

The following poem, written in Ireland, depicts the happiness of British subjects, and the pleasing hopes they may entertain of being, in the evening of life, enabled to enjoy the fruits of their labor and industry under the benign sway of the successive "Princes"—Happy land of our fathers!!!

ADVERSITY'S COT.

TUNE—"Rosine Castle."

Since the minions of power, to keep the mortals still blind,
Forbid us to sing of the RIGHTS OF MANKIND,
From this time let us alter the theme of our songs,
And as SWINE let's assemble to GRUNT out our wrongs.

To vain shall the placemen and pensioners join,
To say that each man "sits beneath his own vine,"
Ah! no, let them all hang their heads and be mute,
For were the tree good, it were known by its fruit.

Bethold you poor laborer, enfeebled and old,
With his limbs worn by toil, and contorted by cold,
While no cheering prospect enlivens his breast,
And all his past labors afford him no rest;

In his evening of life no kind sun sheds its ray,
No beam of content gilds the close of his day:
Ask him if he eats of these fruits? No! they're known
To the tellings of power and placemen alone.

He will tell you his children are hungry and poor,
That his strength "gins to fail, and his labors are over;"
That in sorrow and pain he has travell'd life's road,
And the work-house is now made his only abode;

Next view yonder matron: ah! why flow her tears?
Ask what is that bows to the grave her grey hairs?
She will tell you, with accents all frantic and wild,
That she mourns in despair for the loss of her child.

By the fruits of his toil she was cloth'd—she was fed;
His honest exertions procured her her bread,
But inevid'd away, he was evide'd a slave,
And to Flanders was sent there to meet with a grave—

There the poor victim lies on the blood-moisten'd clay,
And the vultures and kites scream aloud for their prey;
Whilst his poor mangled limbs the dire banquet invite,
And no tear wets his curse but the dews of the night.

Is the sailor secure, when from some distant shore,
He returns to his wife and his children no more?
Say can he praise the power which tears him from home,
And leaves the poor victim in sorrow to roam?

Main'd and wounded return'd, see relief is derived,
By the hard-hearted sons of oppression and pride;
And thro' realms, which to save, he in battle has bled,
Behold him now wand'ring to ask for his bread!

See our taxes increase by that profligate plan,
Which has taught man to draw forth his sword against man;
Whilst from poverty's cot, the hard earnings of toil
Are torn, that the courtier may feed on the spoil.

And shall these abuses exist at this day?
Shall all our past glories forever decay?
Ah no! let's avert the approach of the storm,
And enter'd maintain the great cause of reform!

* Alluding to the infamous crimping system practised in Ireland.

Another piece of English policy was successfully practised in Ireland, about the time of the effort for independence, which was this: The magistrates received private orders to collect from among the peasantry and lower orders of the community, the finest men, who were seized, accused of treason by persons hired for the purpose, and then, as an act of mercy, received a choice of being hanged or sold to the king of Prussia, at so much per head, as military slaves. It is a notorious fact, that Bonaparte, in his peace with the king of Prussia, stipulated for the freedom of these men, and afterwards enrolled them in the French service, under the title of "the Irish legion."

EFFECT OF WANT.

Hutton Garden—On Saturday Elizabeth Price was brought up by the two John Smith's, beades of Bloomsbury, and examined on the following charge: It appeared that the prisoner and her husband occupied a room at No. 5, Dugget's court, Broad-street, St. Giles, where they had been about ten days, going out every morning and returning at night, unseen by any person in the house, the street door being always left open for lodgers: that the smell of carrion proceeding from the room was so offensive that all the inmates went to the landlady, intimating their intention of quitting the house, unless the nuisance was removed; the landlady accompanied them upstairs to the prisoner's room-door, which they contrived to open, when the cause of the nuisance presented itself. The room had all the appearance of a slaughterhouse. In one corner was laid over each other the carcasses of fifteen dogs, all skinned, even the heads and feet, so as to prevent the bodies being identified. It is supposed some of the flesh was used to make into cheap mutton-pies, sausages, or some such purpose. All the skins were removed. The magistrates lamented that there was not a case made out, so that he could punish the prisoner. As none of the dogs were identified, a charge could not be made out; and for the nuisance, there was no act of Parliament to authorise him to take cognizance of it. The prisoner was discharged.

Lond. Pap.

Words upon Play, and Play upon Words.

Backgammon Tables are frequently made in the form of a couple of books, laid one upon the other, with lettered, and ornamented backs, marbled edges, &c.—

A gentleman had purchased one at a stationer's in this town, having all the externals of a "Milton." When it was produced at home, the form and size, the boxes and men, were all found suiting to the taste of his fair Eve; but the magical cubes (proverbially the device of the Old Serpent) which give life to the whole system, were missing: When, casting her eye upon the lettering, "in truth, my dear," exclaimed she, this is Milton's pair-o'-dice lost.—Salem Gazette.

CASH WILL BE GIVEN

you

Wheat and Shelled Corn,

On delivery at the Stone-mill, Water-street,
AND STAINTON.

Sept. 29. 40-

Robert A. Gatewood, Has opened a very general and well selected assort- ment of

Merchandise,

In his new brick house, opposite Mr. James Wier's Store, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail on a very small advance for Cash.

January 1, 1816

Silver Plating.

ANDREW M. JANUARY AND JOHN C. NUTTMAN,
Have commenced the

Silver Plating Business,

Opposite the Kentucky Insurance Company's Office, Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky, under the firm of

JANUARY & NUTTMAN,

Where they have on hand an elegant assort-
ment of PLATED WARE, consisting of *Bridle*, *Hills*, *Stirrups*, *Spurs*, *Saddlers*, *Coach Mounting*, &c. which they will dispose of at whole-
sale or retail on moderate terms. Country
Merchants and Saddlers will find it their interest to give them a call before they purchase.

Old work replated in the best manner, and cash given for old Silver and Pewter.

N. B. John C. Nuttman will continue to execute

ENGRAVING.

Of all kinds, in the neatest manner, on application as above.

Lexington, Sept. 25. 40-1f

JULIUS GUIN AND Watchmaker,

HAS for sale an assortment of the most fashionable

Watches and Jewellery

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

—ALSO—

Clock and Watch Materials

OF THE BEST WORKMANSHIP:

All of which will be sold low at reduced prices.

He keeps his shop two doors below Capt. Postlewaith's tavern, formerly occupied by Dr. Boswell as a shop and residence, where he makes and repairs CLOCK and WATCHES in the best and neatest manner.

Lexington, Sept. 23. 39

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

20 Carpenters and Mill Wrights,

ALSO

SEVERAL STONE MASONs.

Acquainted with erecting furnaces for an IRON FOUNDRY, and an experienced man capable of erecting Iron Work. Also, wanted to contract with some person or persons to cut 10,000 cords of Wood, before November next. The above work is wanted near the main road leading from Louisville to Vincennes, about fifty miles from Louisville.

Enquiries of Mr. Williamson at French Lick, or Marshall, near Lick Creek, or J. and T. G. Prentiss, of John Peck, Lexington, Kentucky.

Also, wanted to purchase several yoke of Oxen.

August 3, 1816. 33-1f

A STRAY HORSE.

STRAYED, (supposed to be) rade away by S. (some negroes) on Tuesday evening the 27th of August, a SORREL HORSE, about 15 1-2 hands high and about 9 years old; one of the two feet and both hind feet white; a tuft of white hair near the bottom of the mane, and what is very conspicuous and remarkable, his shoulders are marked all round with the collar, and his breast with the breast belt having been much galled by being worked in the horse-walk of my factory. Any person finding and bringing said horse to me, will be generously rewarded.

JOHN JONES.

Cotton Factory, Water-street,

Lexington, Sept. 2. 36-1f

For Sale,

THE HOUSE & LOT in Market street, now occupied by Mr. Desforges, first door below the new Presbyterian Church, and third above the Episcopal.—For terms apply to Mr. John L. Martin, or to the subscriber, one and one-fourth miles north of Lexington.

JABEZ VIGUS.

April 8, 1816. 16-1f

FOR SALE,

ON a long credit, by giving bond and ap-
proved security, an

Elegant New Carriage.

Apply to THOMAS T. TODD, Lexington, or

JOHN TODD, near Walnut-Hill. 40-

John Norton,

DRUGGIST,

Opposite the Insurance Bank, Main st. Lexington.

HAS received an extensive assortment of

Fresh Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Per-

fumes, Pocket and Key Instruments, Scarifi-

cators, Spring and Crown Lancets, Scales and

Weights, &c. Physicians, Merchants and the

public, will be supplied on the lowest terms,

wholesale or retail. He has on hand 2000lb.

Stone Ochre, which he will sell low for cash.

August 17, 1816. 34-

Partnership Dissolved.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Ashton, Beach and Neille,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent—

All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to Ashton and Beach for the same—all in-

debted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton and Beach, who are authorised to receive the same.

R. ASHTON,
JOSEPH BEACH,
HUGH NEILLE.

Lexington, March 21, 1816. 10-

The Coach Making Business.

In all its various branches, is still carried on at the

old stand by ASHTON & BEACH, where Carri-

ages, Gigs, &c. will be made or repaired on the

shortest notice, and neatest manner, and on the

most reasonable terms.

FOUNDRY.

The subscriber having commenced a

Brass, Iron and Bell Foundry.

In the town of Lexington, opposite Lewis Sanders's,

Main street, wishes to inform his friends, and the

public in general, that he now carries them on in all

their branches—all kinds of brass and iron machine-

ry will be cast on the shortest notice, and in the best

manner—also bells for taverns, court houses, &c.—

He will keep on hand an assortment of flat irons,

hatter's irons, tailor's irons, dog irons, waffle irons,

wharf irons, &c.

All orders will be thankfully received, and pun-

nally attended to, by the subscriber

JOSEPH BRUEN.

February 28. 10-

CASH WILL BE GIVEN

you

Wheat and Shelled Corn,

On delivery at the Stone-mill, Water-street,
AND STAINTON.

Sept. 29. 40-

150 BARRELS BROWN SUGAR,

For Sale by

WILLIAM C. BELL,

At his store on Cheapside—opposite the Mar-

ket-house.

47

Nov. 18.

Bartlet & Cox,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

THANKFUL for past favours, beg leave to in-

form their Western friends, that they still continue to

transact business on commission as formerly.

48— New-Orleans, 8th Nov. 1815

48-1f

48-1f

48-1f

48-1f

48-1f

48-1f</p